

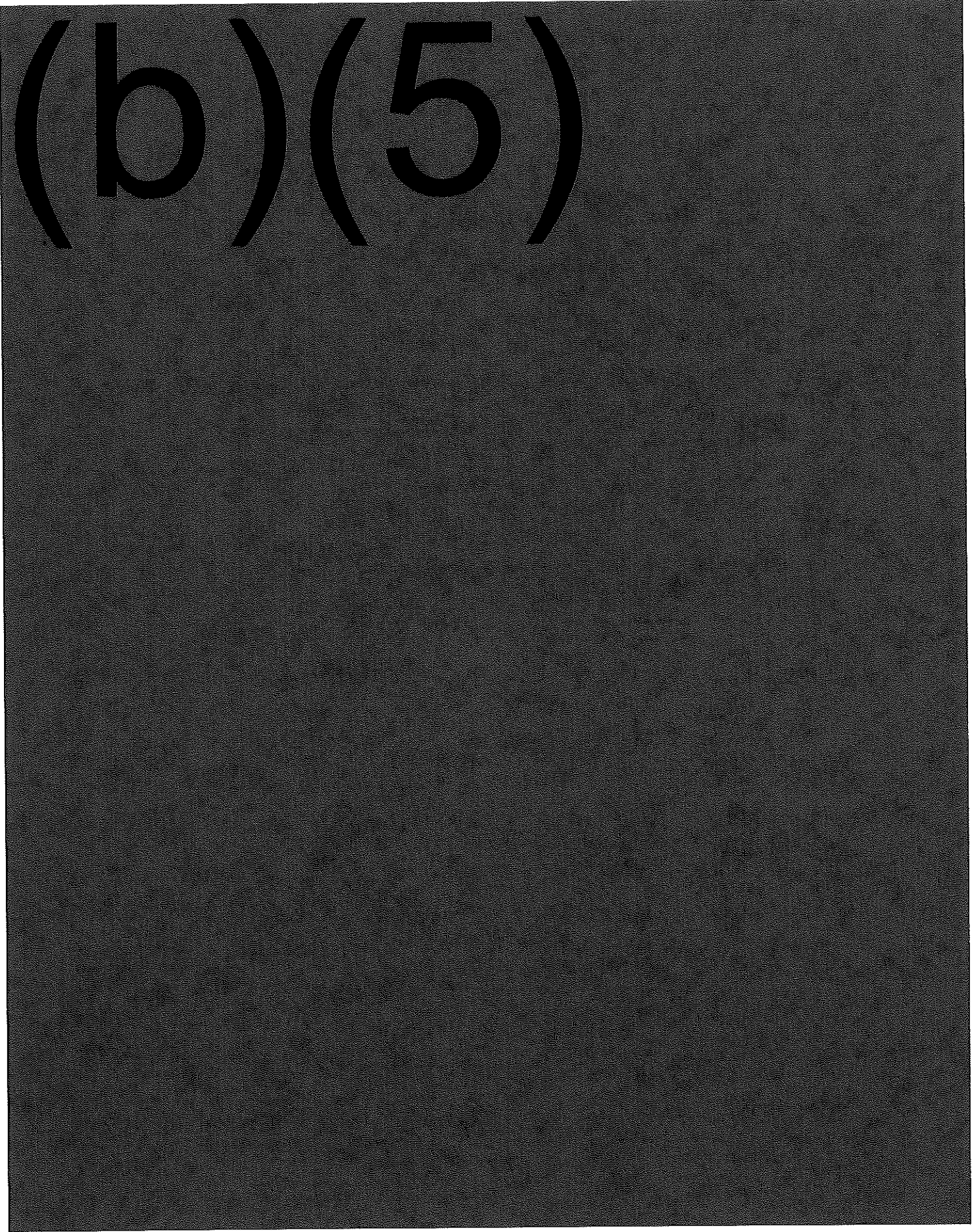
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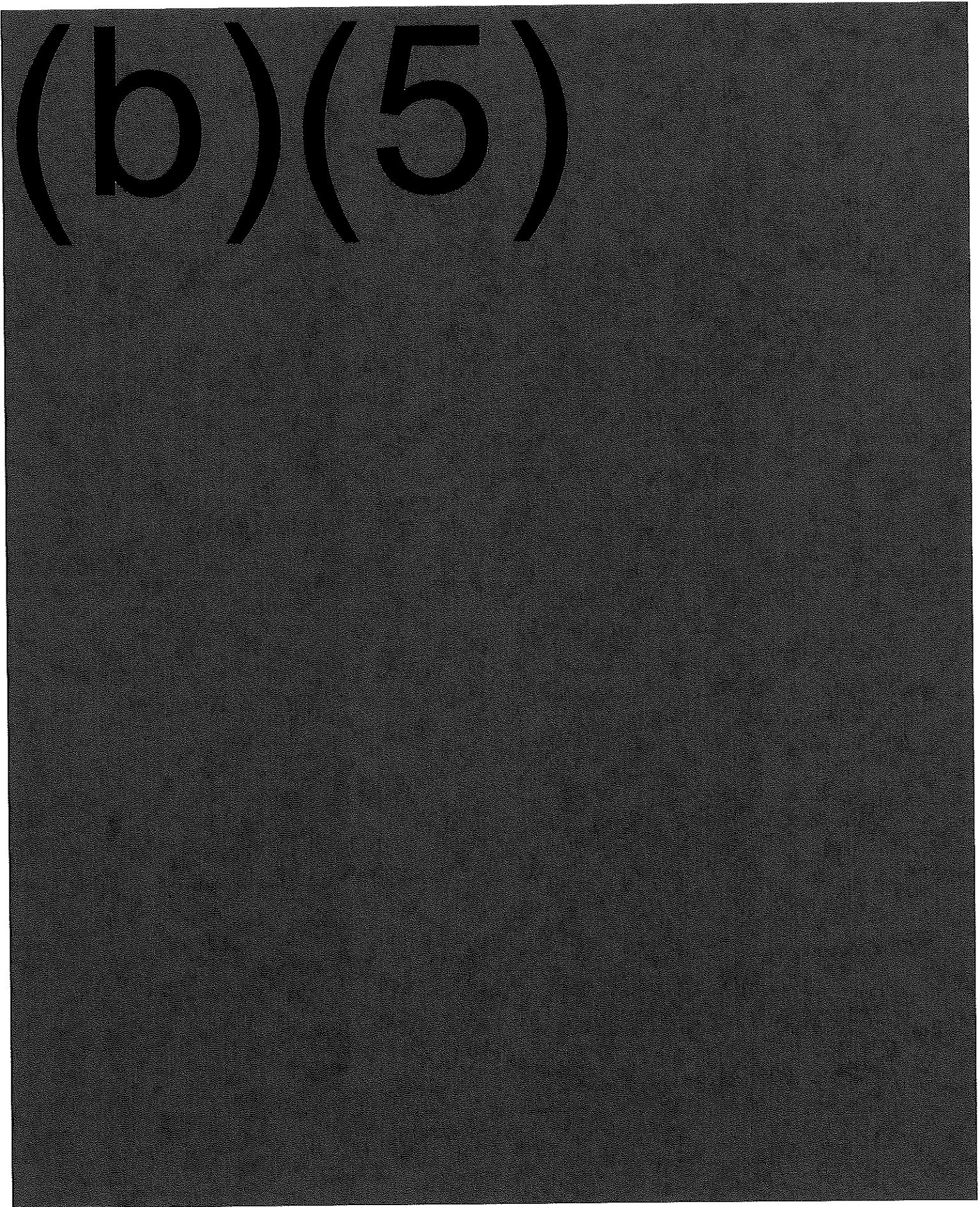
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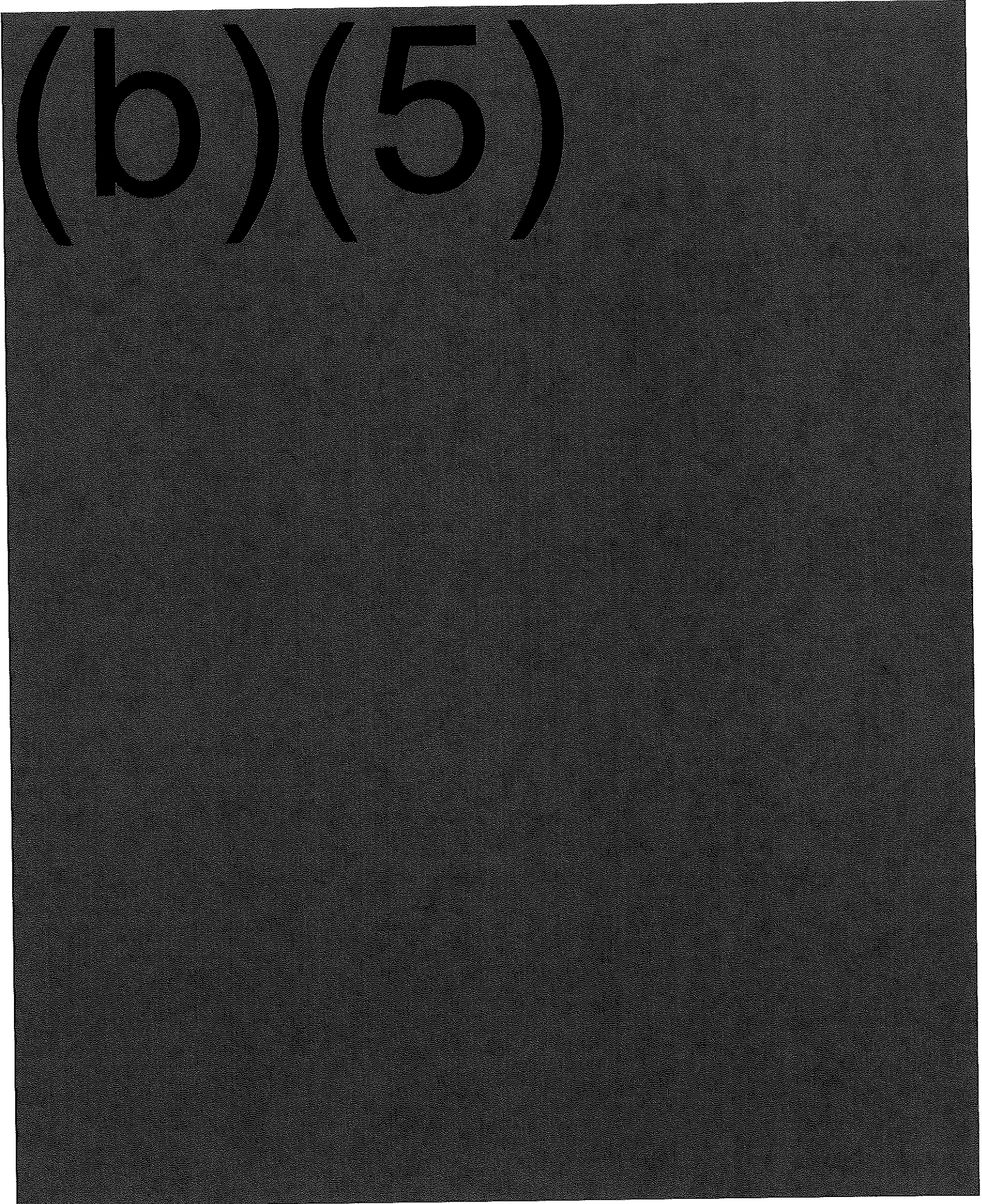
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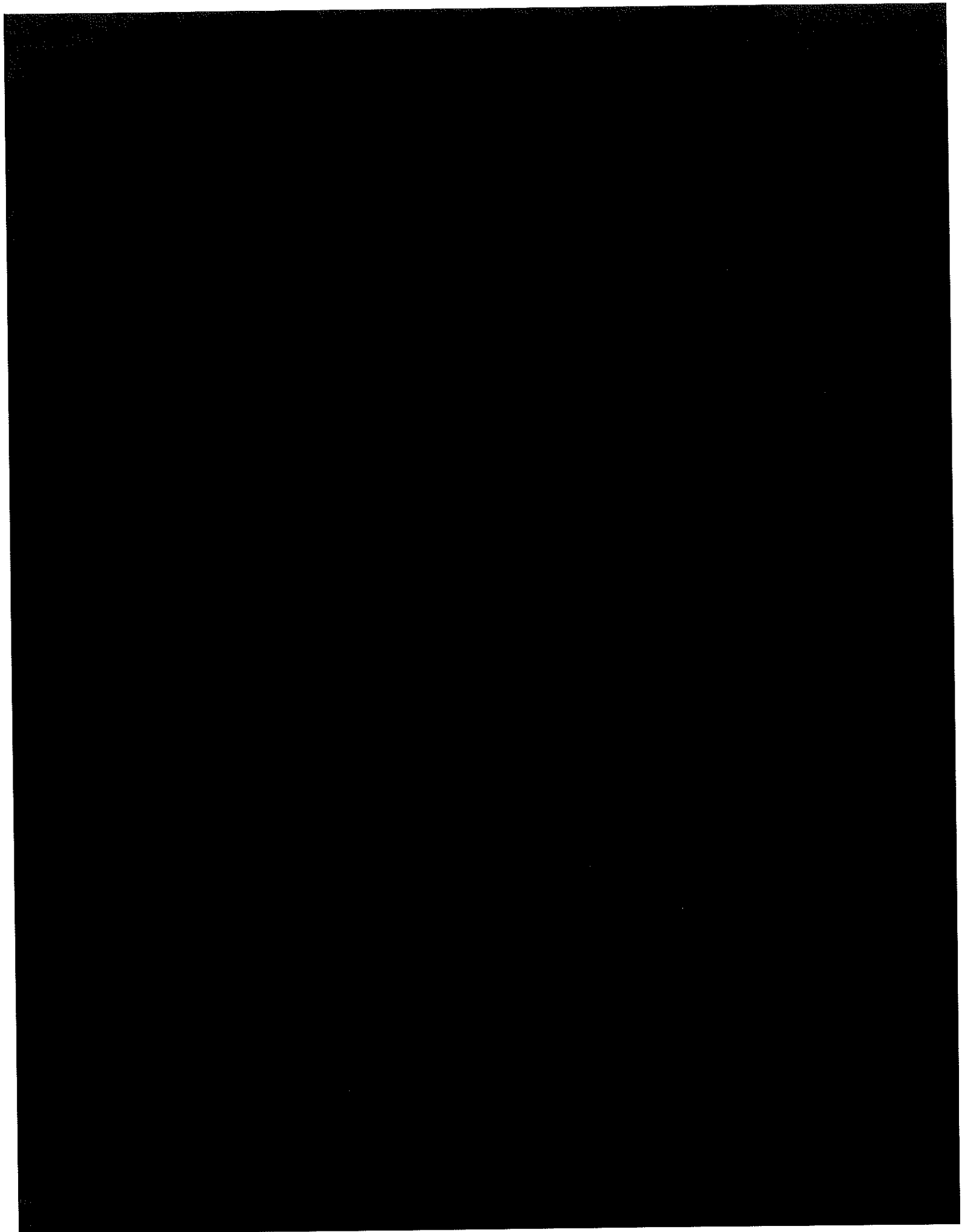
Quantum information science on the frontier

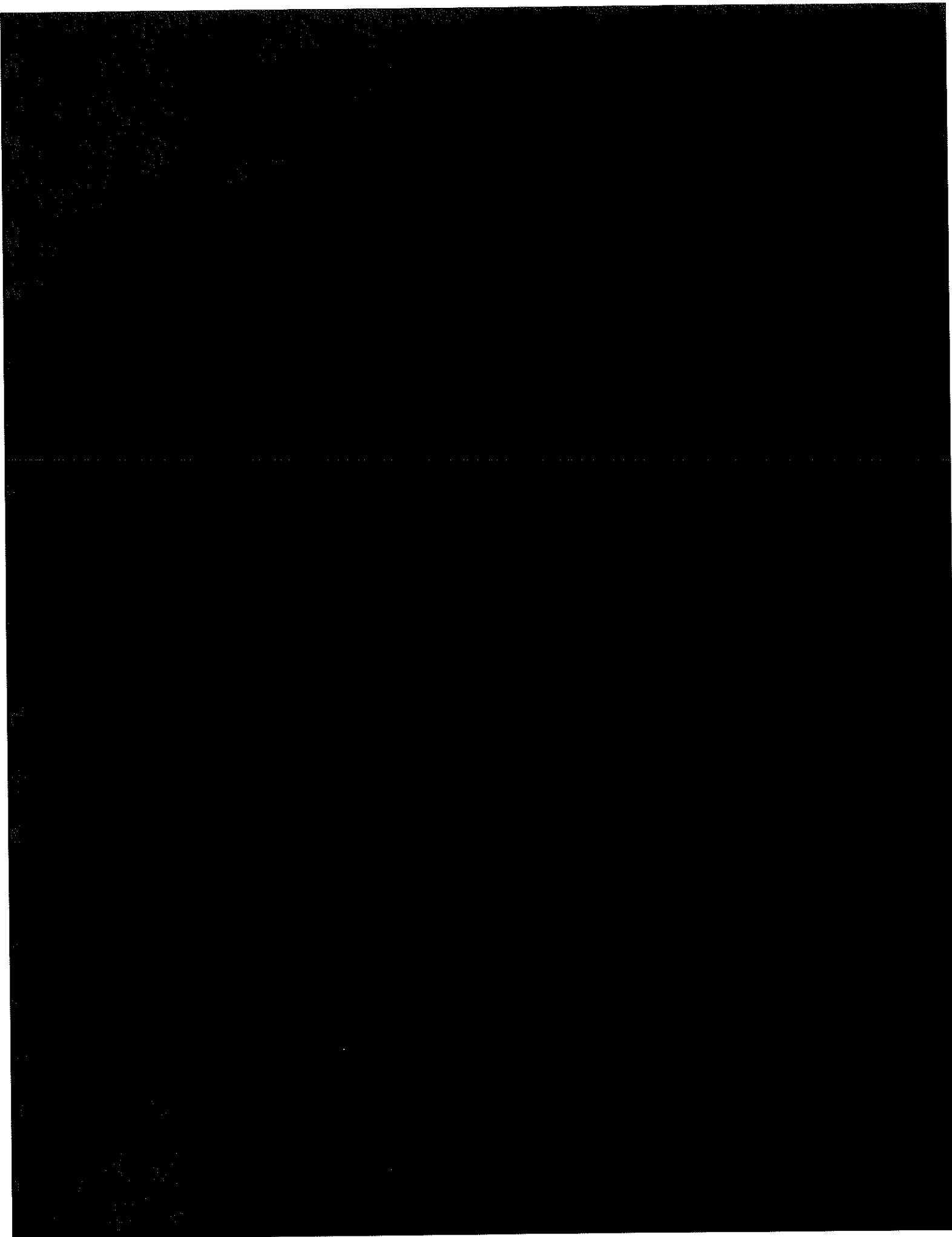
Jake Taylor
Office of Science and Technology Policy

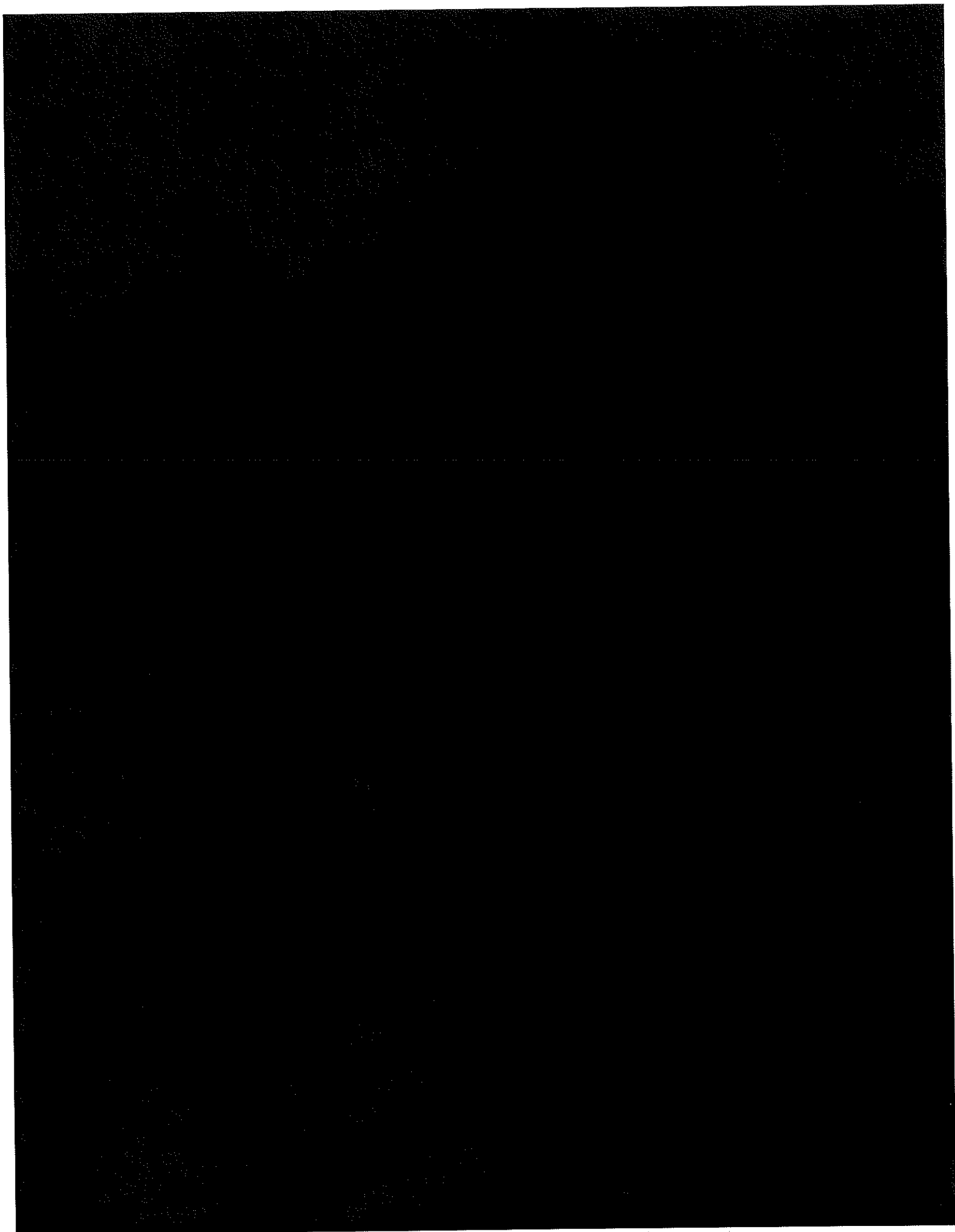
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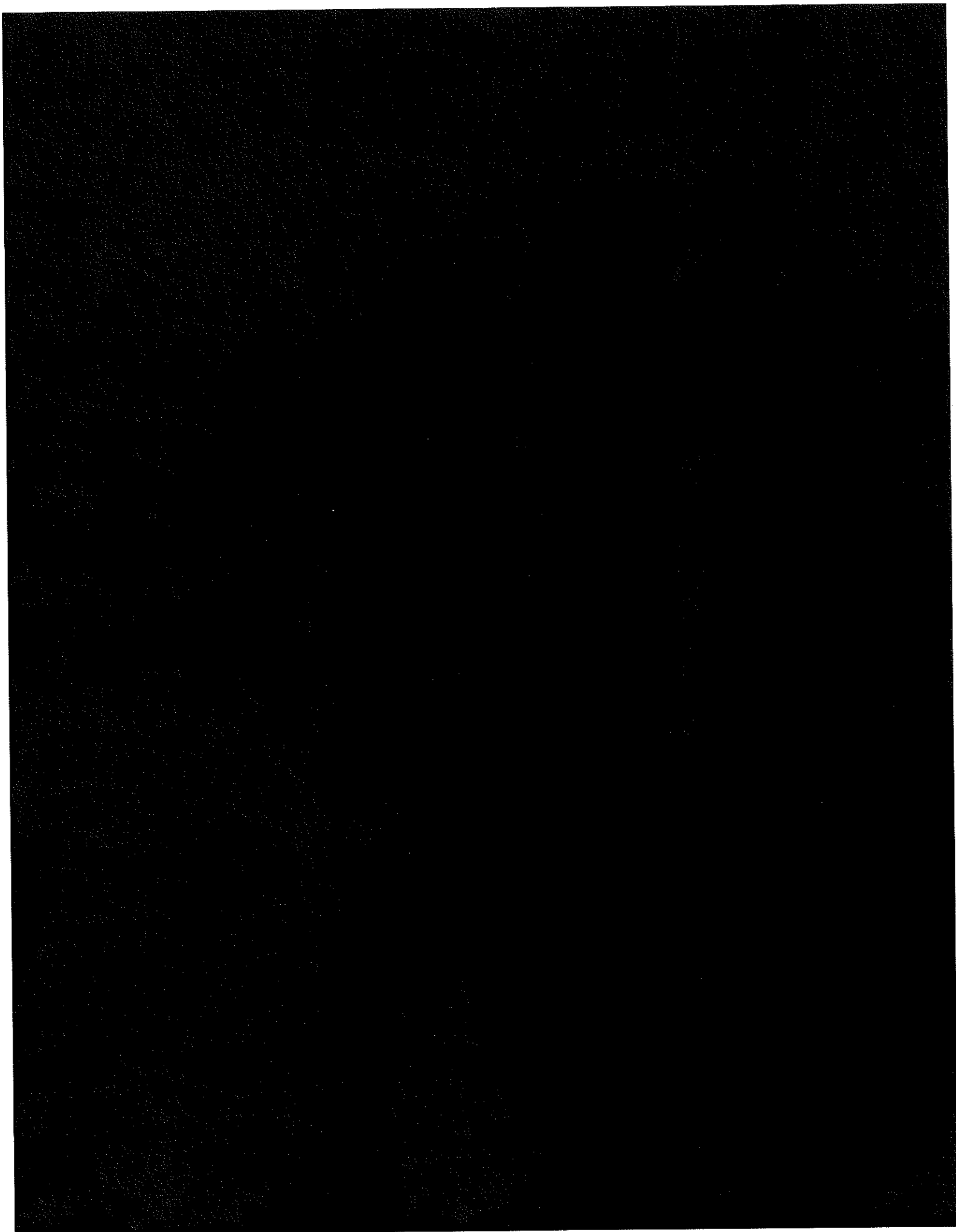


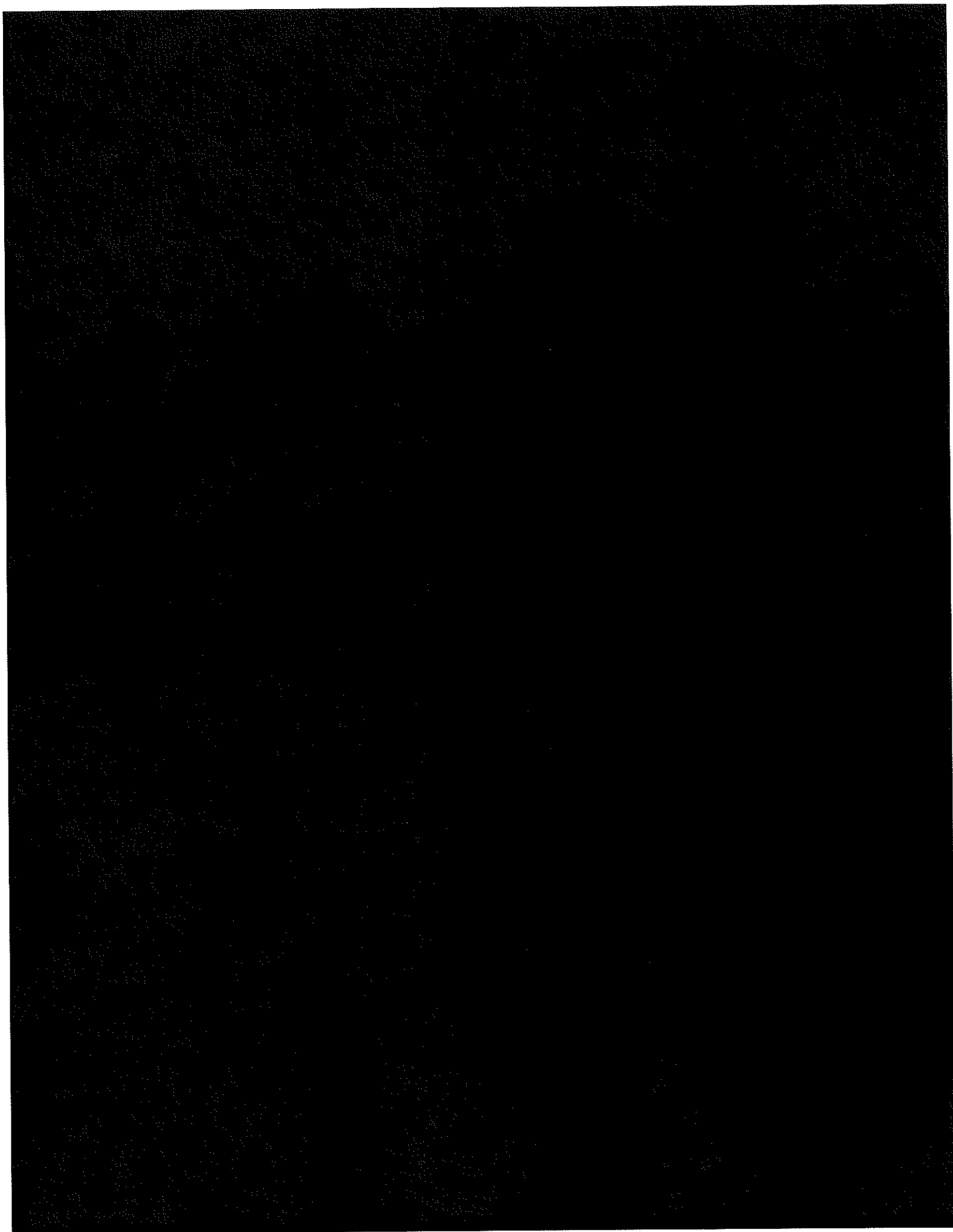
For DG Connect members only

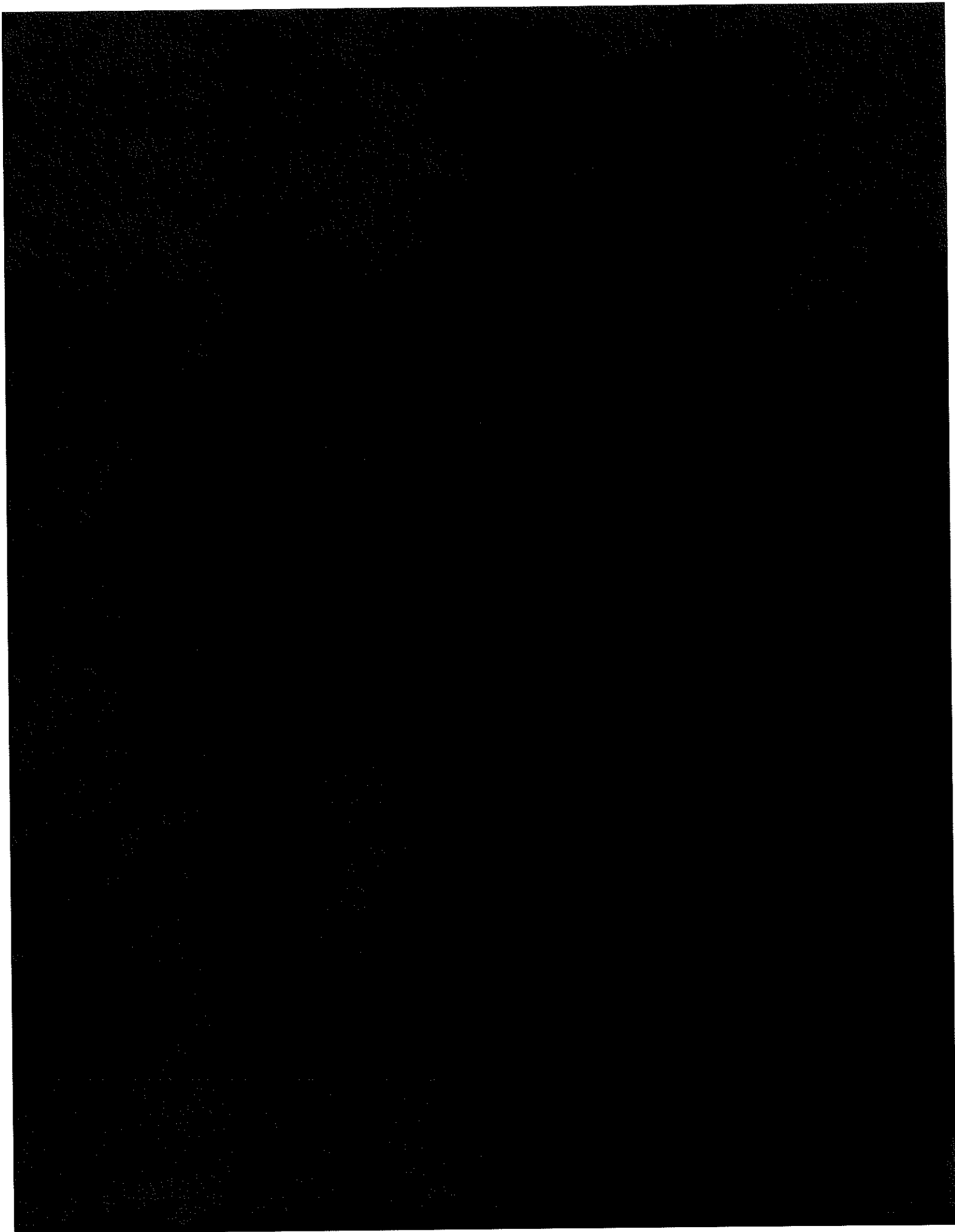


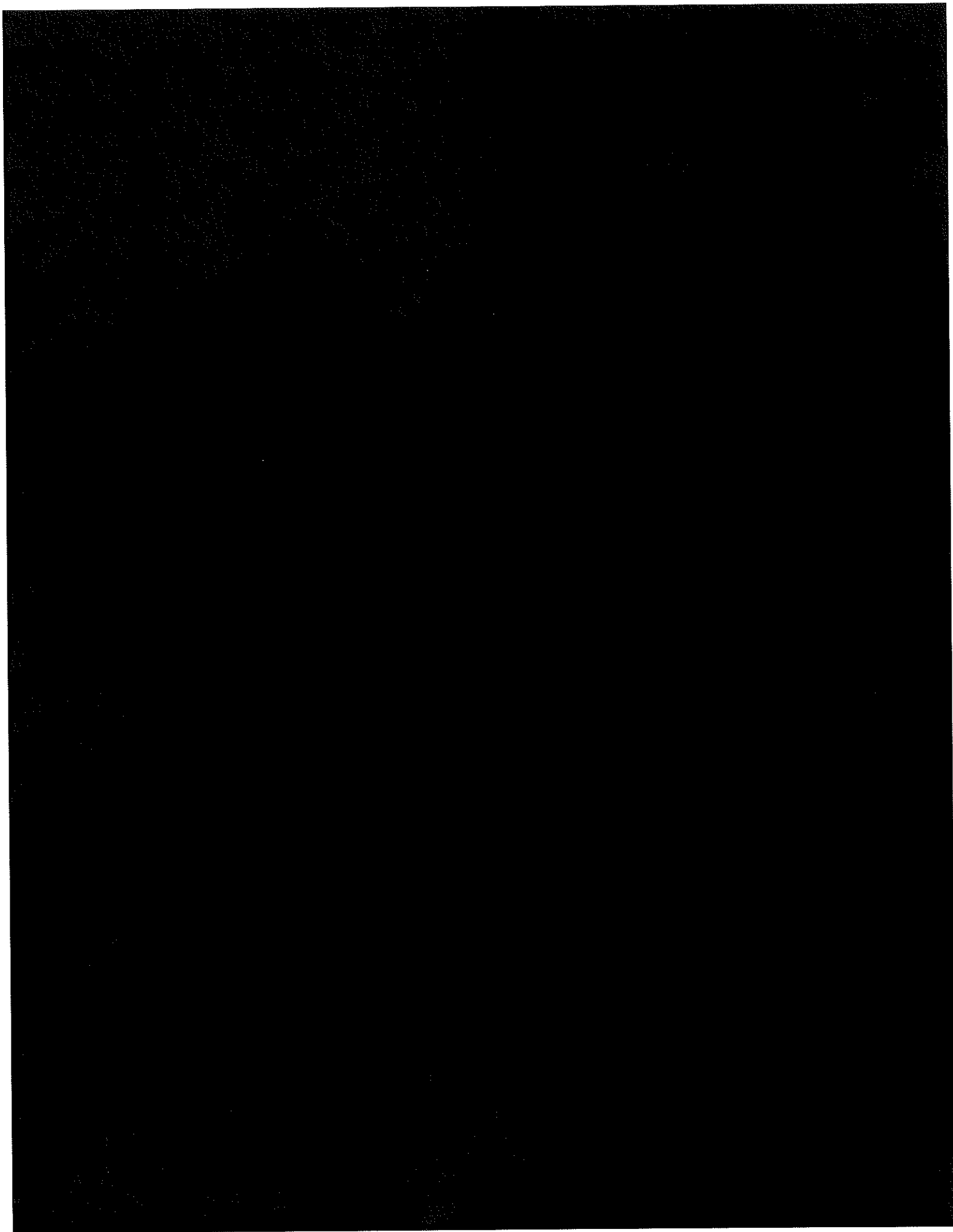


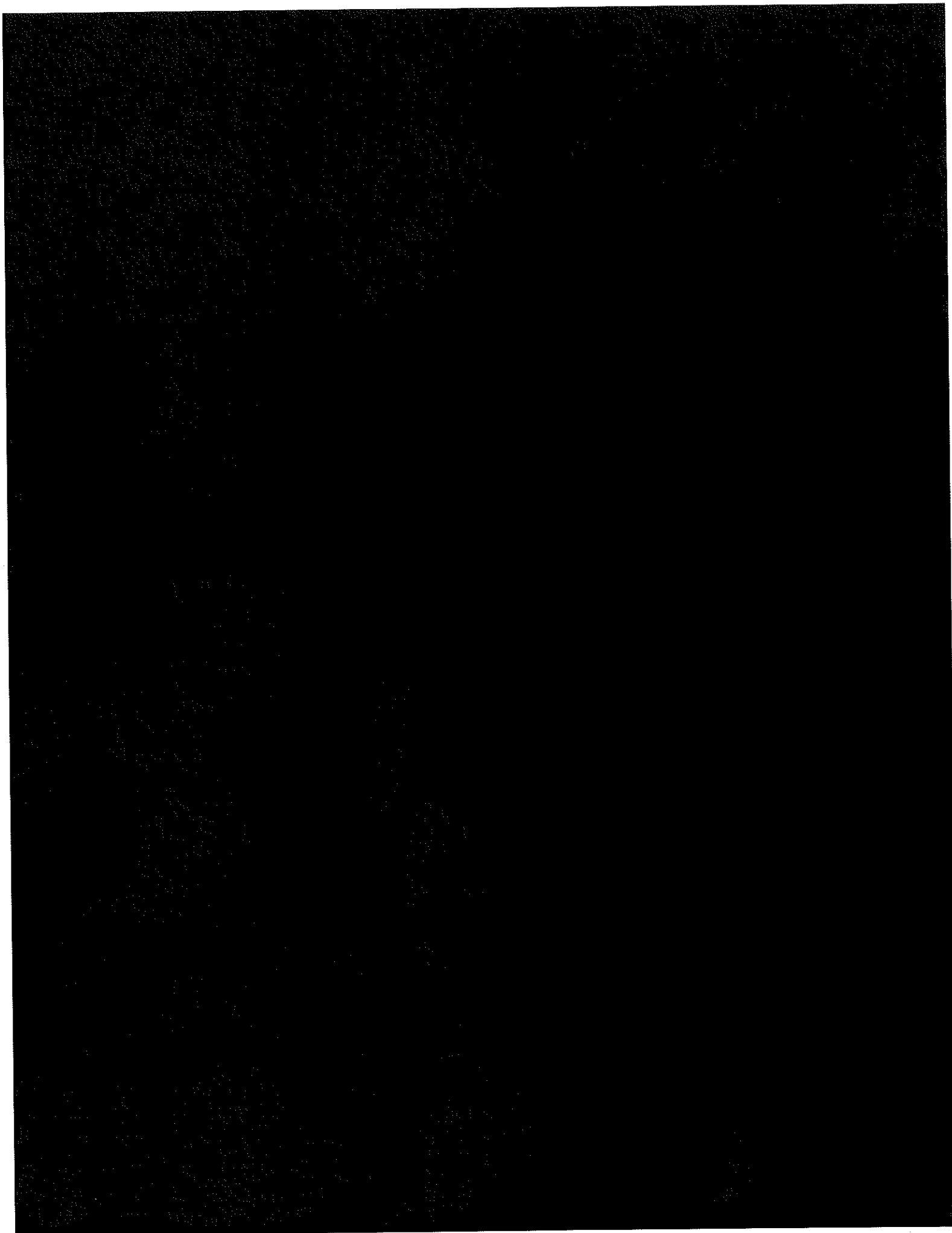


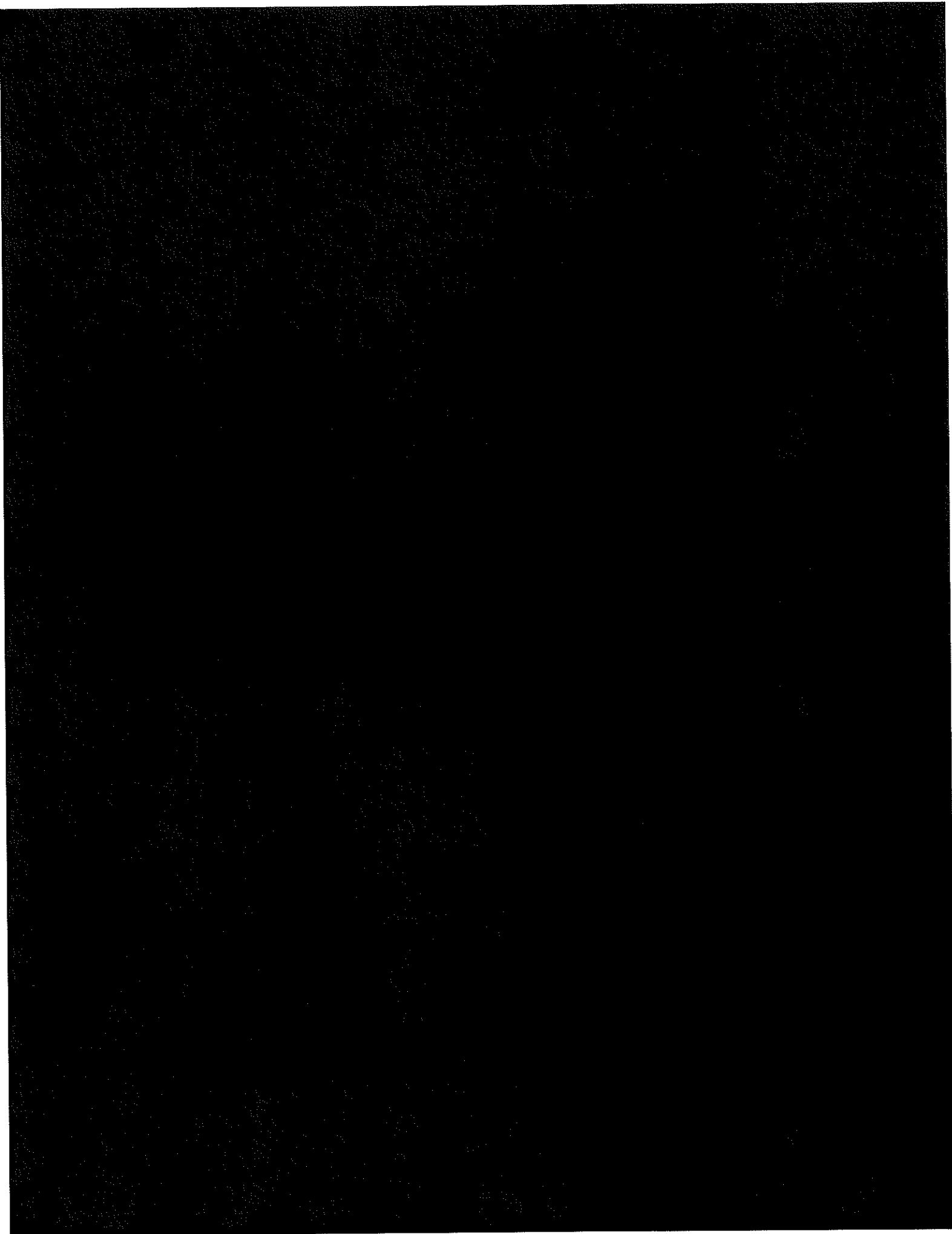


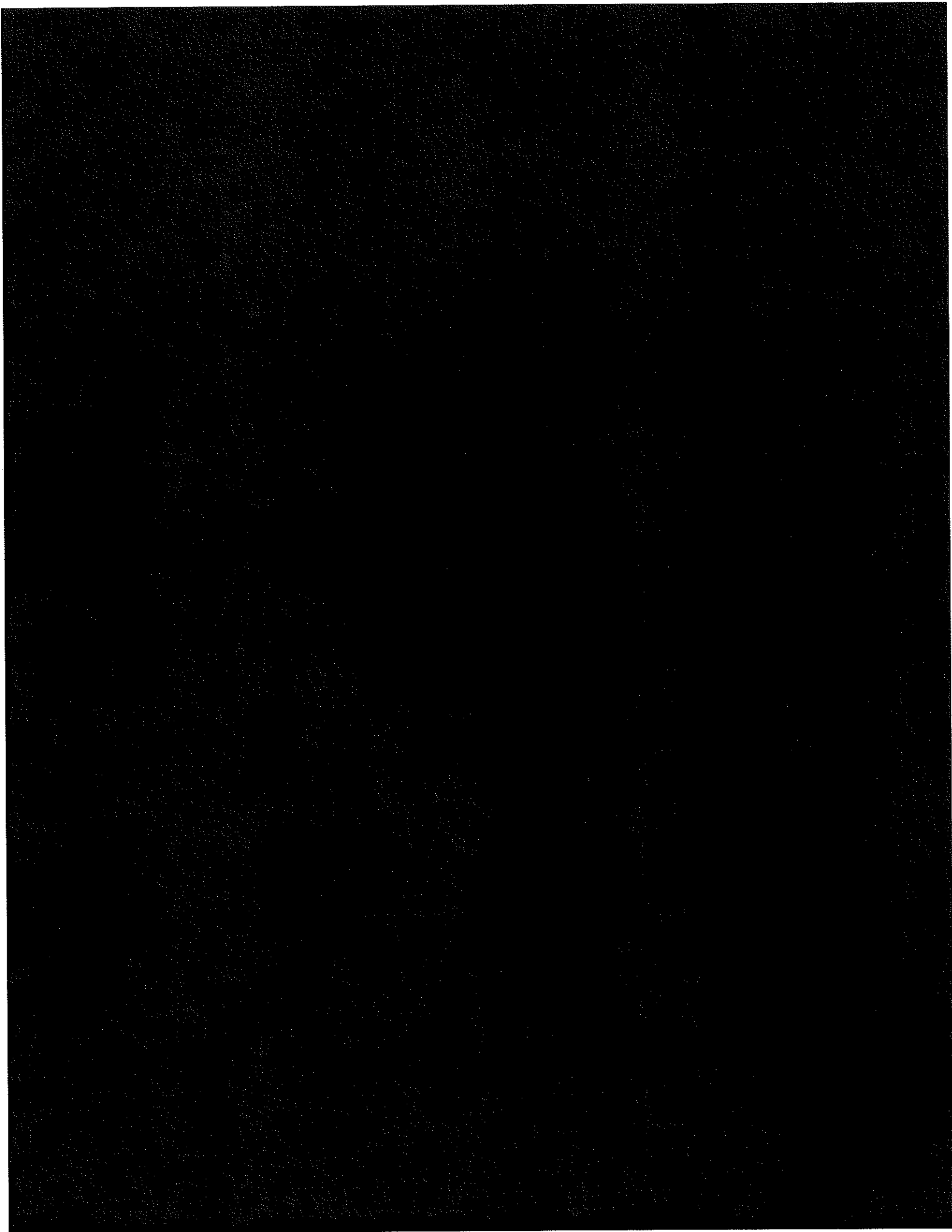


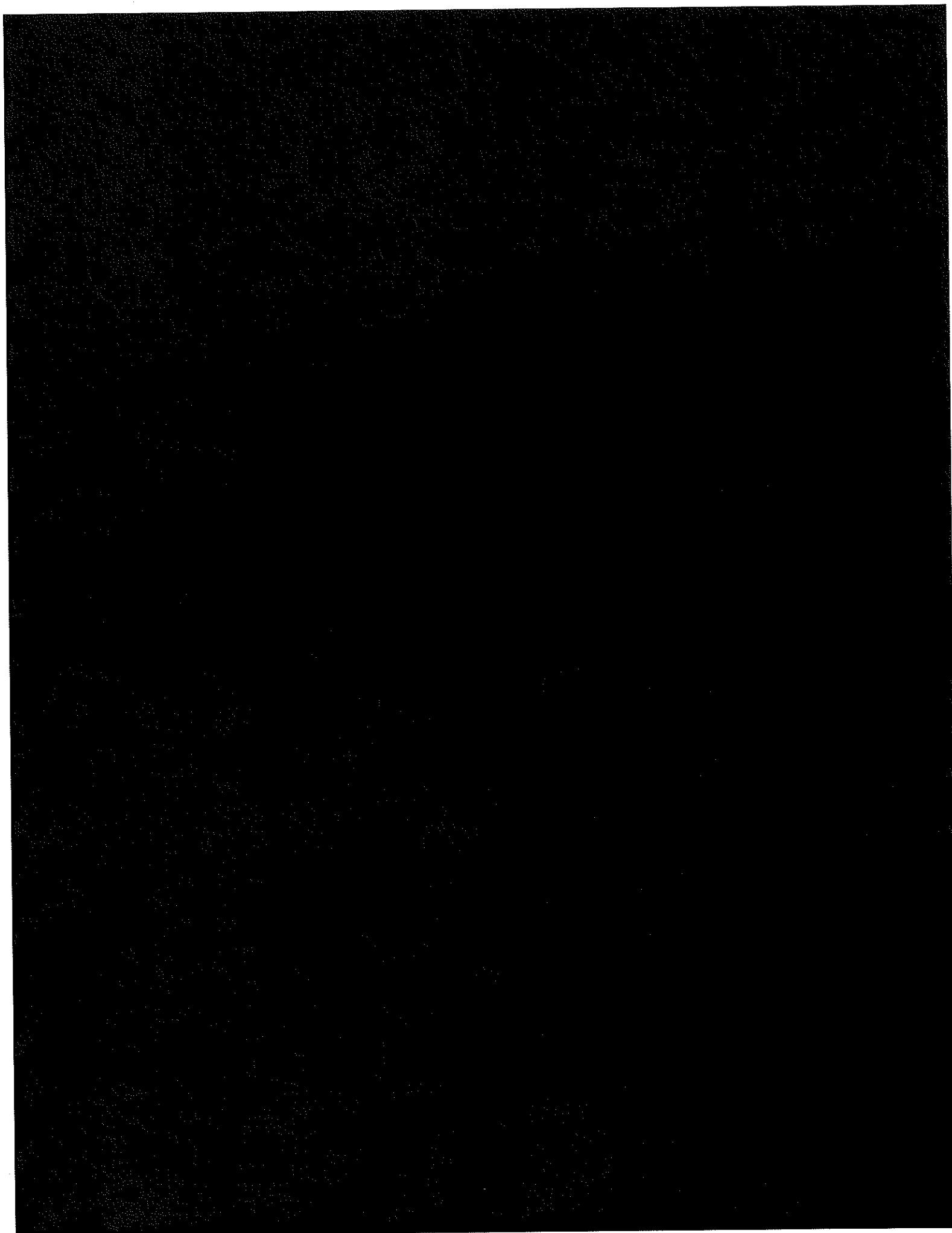














EXPANDING AMERICAN LEADERSHIP IN QUANTUM INFORMATION SCIENCE

Jake Taylor
Office of Science and
Technology Policy

QUANTUM INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Promises

Quantum sensing

Measure beyond the limits of individual particles — use entanglement (Adv. LIGO, dual ion clock)

Quantum communication

Use fundamental quantum mechanics to ensure security (already commercial implementations)

Quantum simulation

Implement arbitrary Hamiltonians (nonequilibrium, topological phases, quantum phase transitions)

Quantum computation

Shor's algorithm, Grover's algorithm (breaking codes, searching databases)

The future

How do we operate in a post-quantum world?

CURRENT QUANTUM TECHNOLOGY

Transistors

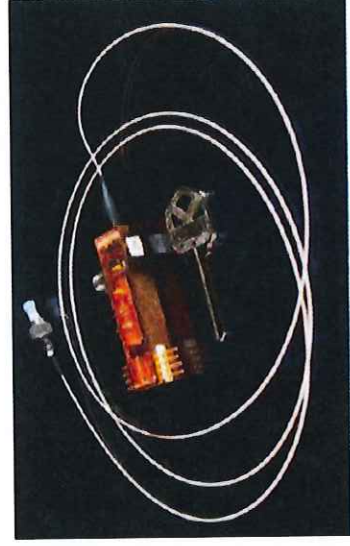
MRI (medicine)

Lasers

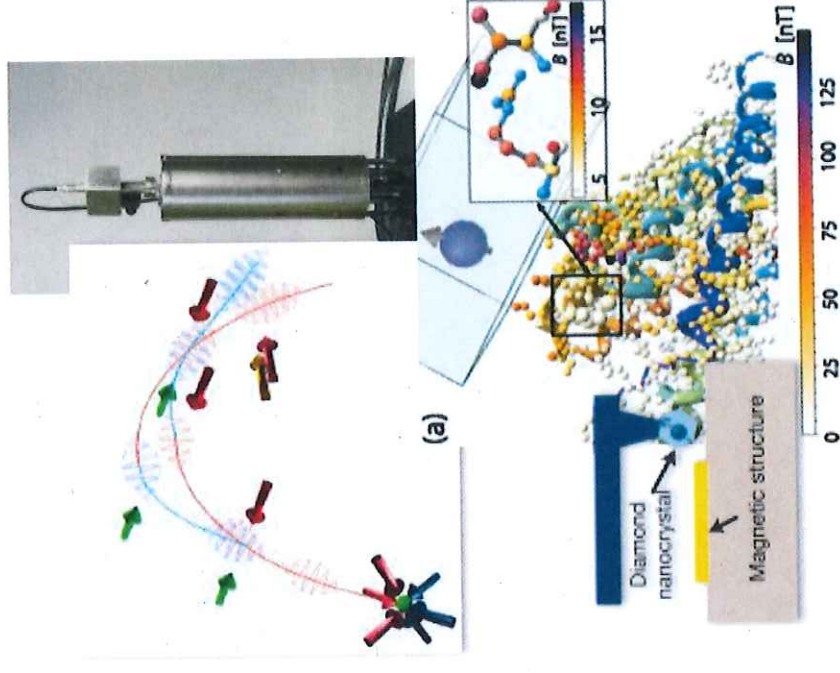
Atomic clocks
(GPS!)



Quantum key
distribution



Quantum-limited sensors



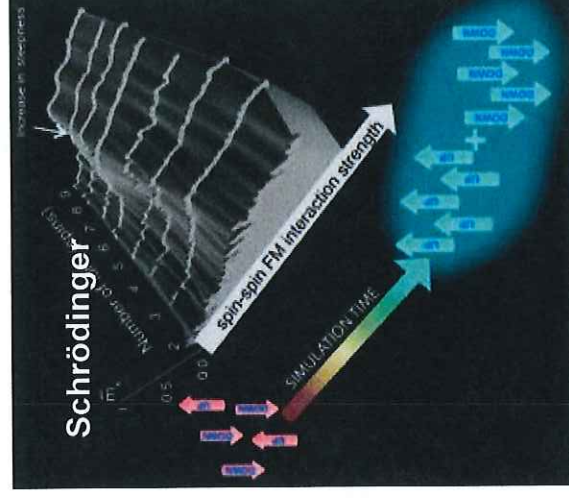
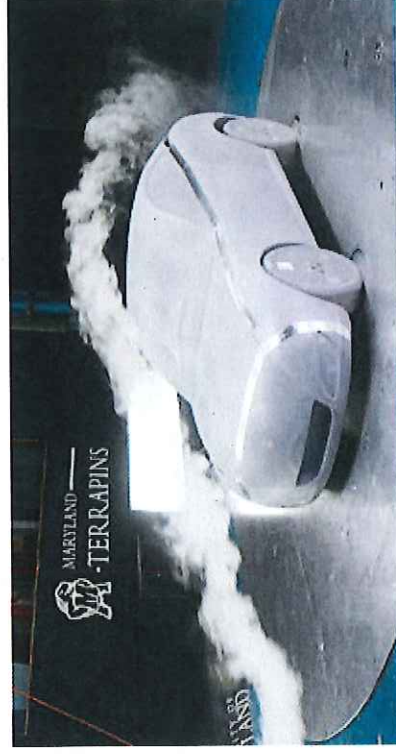
NEAR TERM: QUANTUM SIMULATION

Chemistry, biology, materials science all depend on solving quantum mechanics problems

Recall: Simulating quantum mechanics is hard...

Solution: Use one system to simulate another

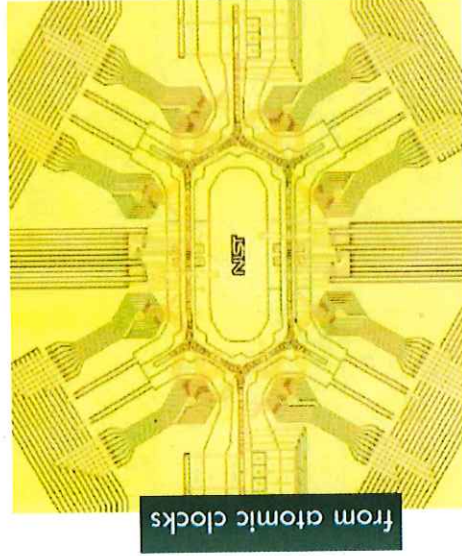
Navier-Stokes



TOWARDS QUANTUM COMPUTATION

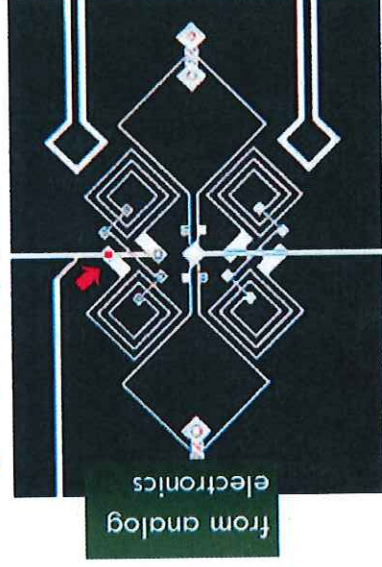
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Moving from the lab to systems and engineering...
but many questions about a processor await

Atomic qubits



from atomic clocks

Superconducting qubits



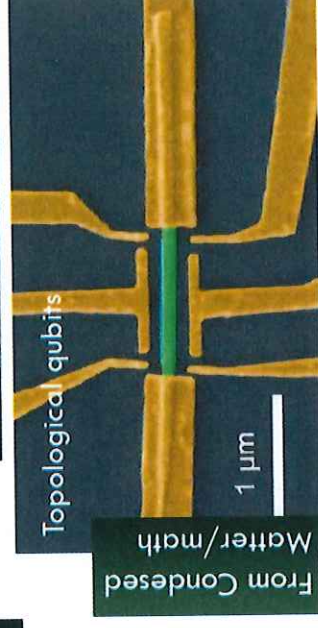
from analog
electronics

Semiconductor spins



from semiconductor

Topological qubits



From Condensed
Matter/math

And more (photonic, impurity, ...)

WHAT DO WE KNOW? WHERE CAN WE GO?

THE FIELD OF DREAMS

John Hancock



new balance



HHL

Q simulation

Factoring
(Shor's algorithm)

Machine
Learning???

Machine
Learning???

NISQ

algorithms?

Full stack

Q sensing

Quantum
chemistry

The Infield: Industry

Q chemistry

Q enhanced

optimization

New paradigms for ML

Q sensing

Middleware

Full stack

The outfield: Supporting tech

Q networks

Entanglement enhanced sensing

Q computing

Q algorithms

Classical control

Heuristic Q algorithms

Q information science

High sensing simulation

Q simulation (materials)

Q control

Q compilers (next gen)

Q programming

2013
WORLD
SERIES

QUANTUM INDUSTRY: AN OPPORTUNITY

Current quantum technology: atomic clocks, nuclear magnetic resonance, modern telecom detectors and sources, LIGO, optical sensors, ...

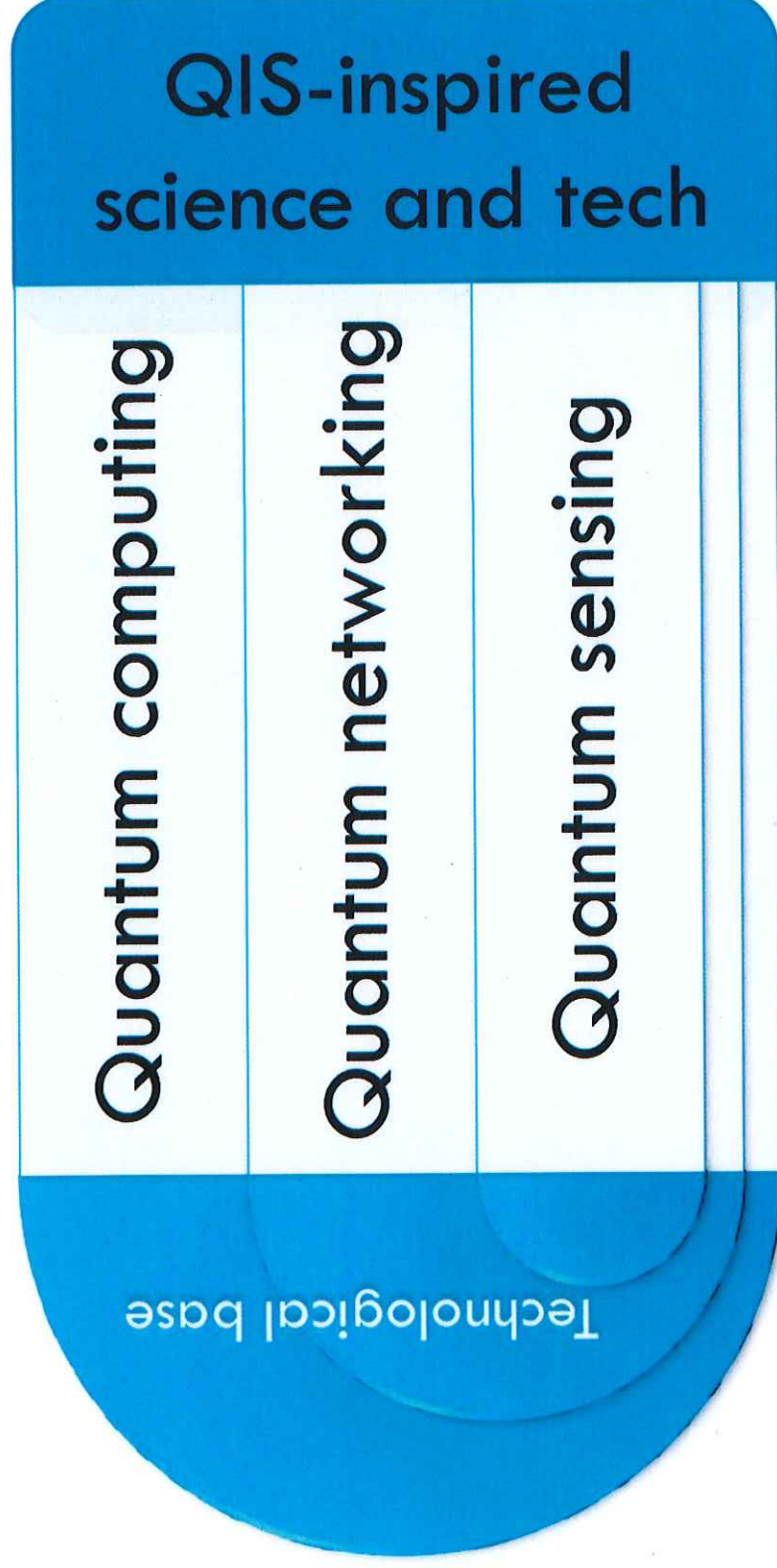
Next generation quantum?

- Improved computational approach to materials, chemistry
- Fundamental advances in condensed matter, high energy theory
- New understanding of optimization, machine learning
- Spin-offs: Quantum random number generators, new sensing modalities, better PNT, new qubit technologies, new analog microwave and optical technologies

The 10 year outlook?

- The beginnings of a sea change for corporations and government – the need to incorporate quantum computing and technologies into their business model

WHAT DOES QUANTUM INFORMATION SCIENCE POLICY COVER?



Focus on basic research!

OUR CHOICE

Invest in our
talent

Enhance workforce

Drive market opportunities

Enable new jobs in science, engineering, and beyond

Develop
public-
private
partnerships

Realize government multiplier for innovation economy

Gain efficiency via division of responsibility

Two-way knowledge transfer for improved R&D

Lead
through
smart policy

STEM effort for quantum engineering, masters

Regular coordination across boundaries

Continuous refactoring with improving knowledge

NEXT STEPS: NSTC SUBCOMMITTEE ON QUANTUM INFORMATION SCIENCE

Create and maintain
a national strategy for
Quantum information science

Coordinate current and future
efforts across the agencies

Co-chairs: DoE, NSF, NIST



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John Preskill's Noisy, Intermediate Scale, Quantum (NISQ)
Arxiv:1801.00862

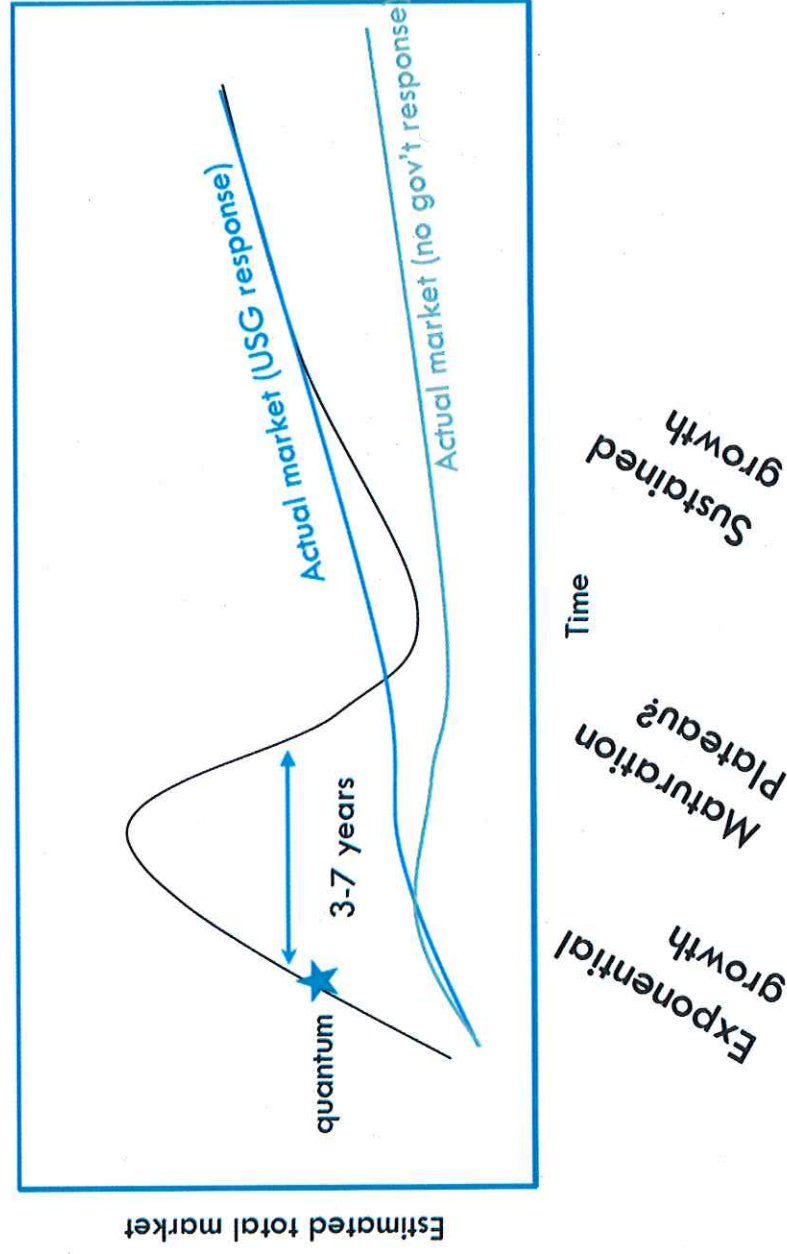
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This will drive substantial progress in, e.g., classical simulation of quantum

This also produces a significant challenge: **realizing a ‘killer app’ in this space**

WHERE ARE WE ON THE GARTNER HYPE CURVE?



QUANTUM INDUSTRY: CHALLENGES

Commercial interests are narrowly focused

- Little support for the development of new science and technology
- Primary focus on 'fast' (5 year) path to qubits without a similar path to application
- Strong risk of 'falling flat' without supportive, broad R&D quantum portfolio

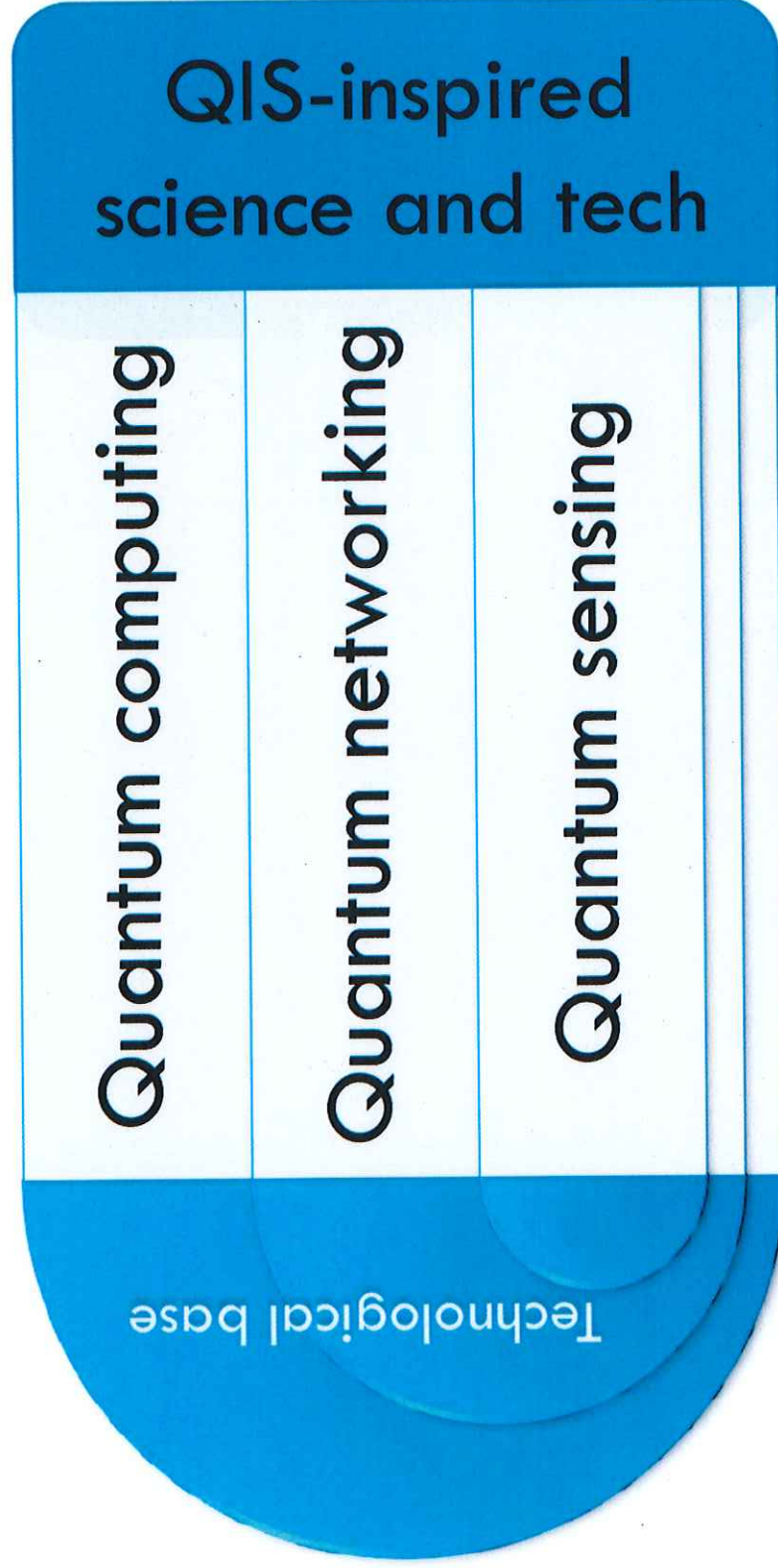
Quantum requires a highly trained, interdisciplinary workforce.

- Traditionally generated through universities, supported by basic research grants
- Weak support in QIS from the engineering, computer science communities
- Companies rarely invest in the 5-year training a PhD level requires; also rare are 2-year masters investments

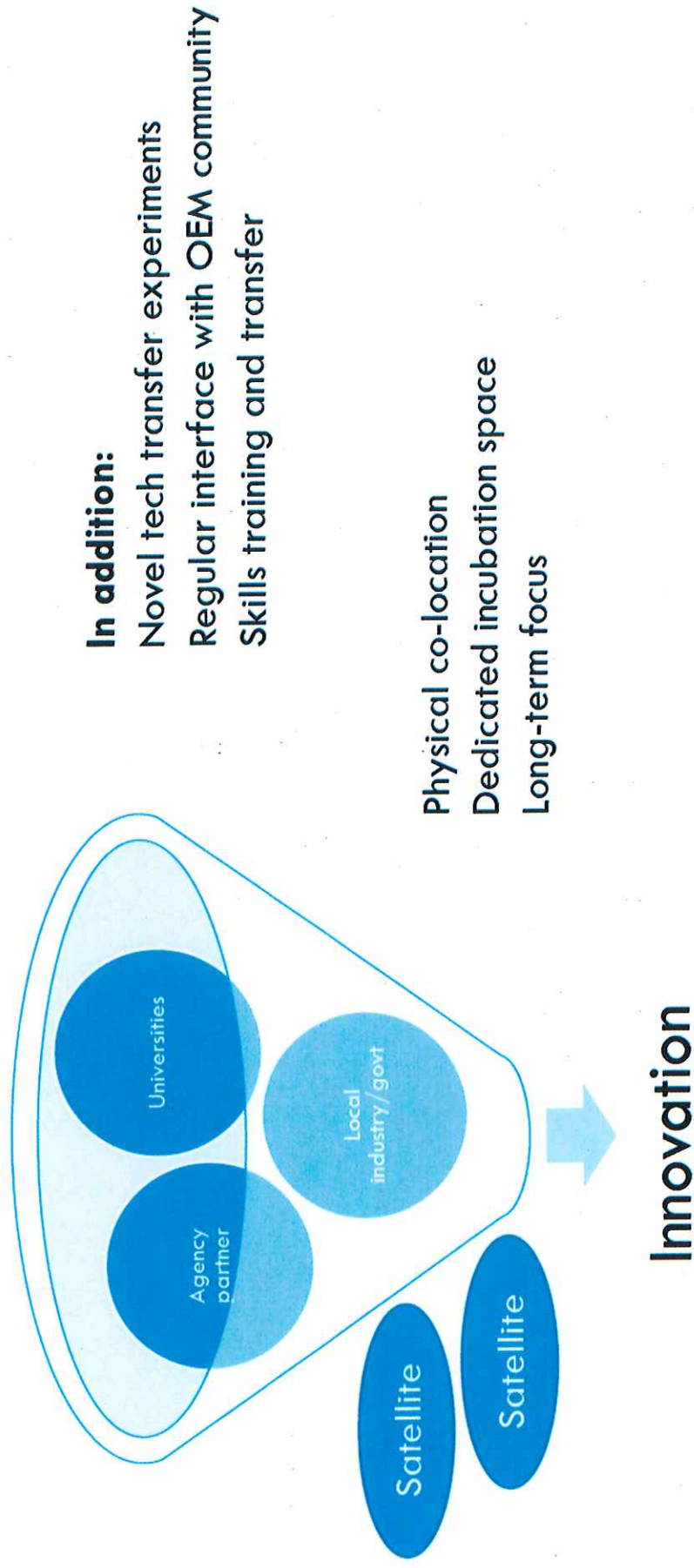
Quantum requires collaboration in the pre-competitive space

- Many aspects of the opportunity space are unknown
- Companies are presently willing to engage and share, but hype can shut this down
- Venture capital investment needs to understand revenue is 10 years away

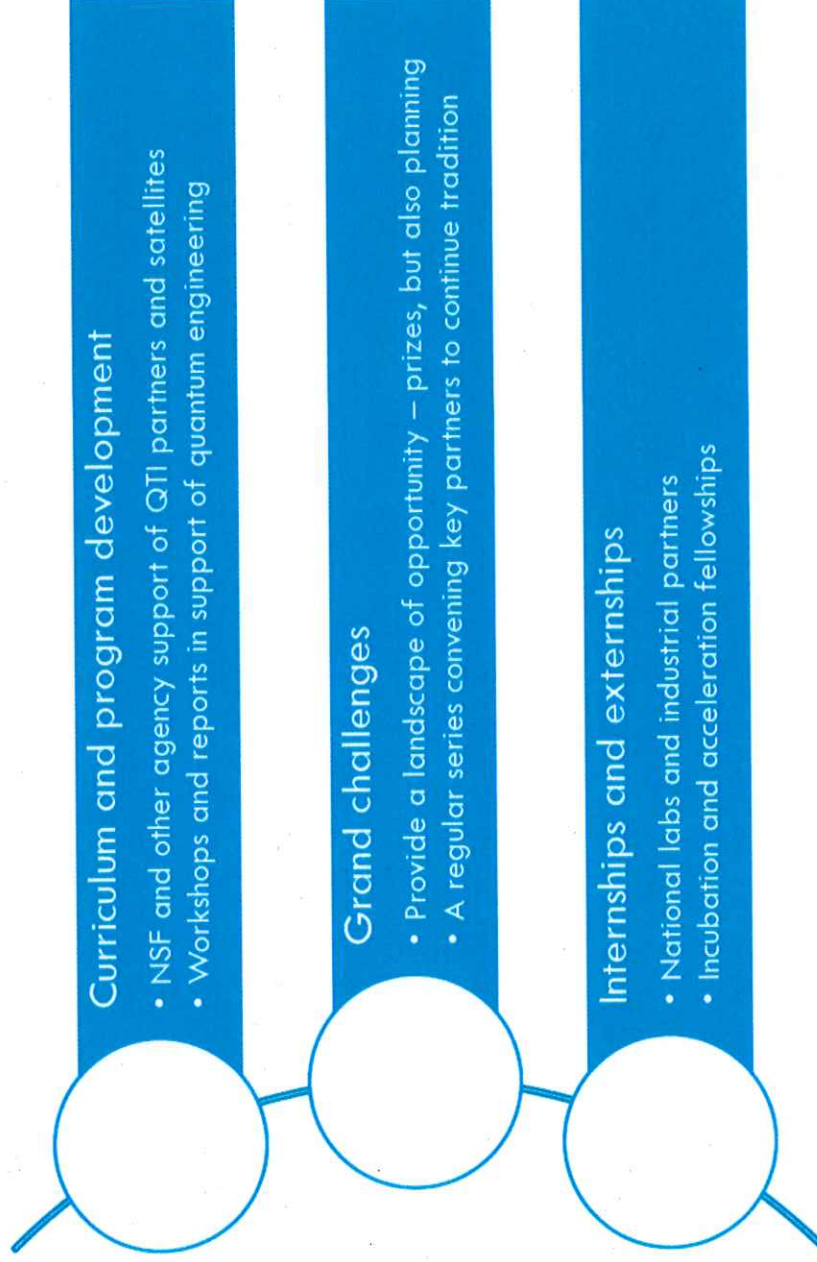
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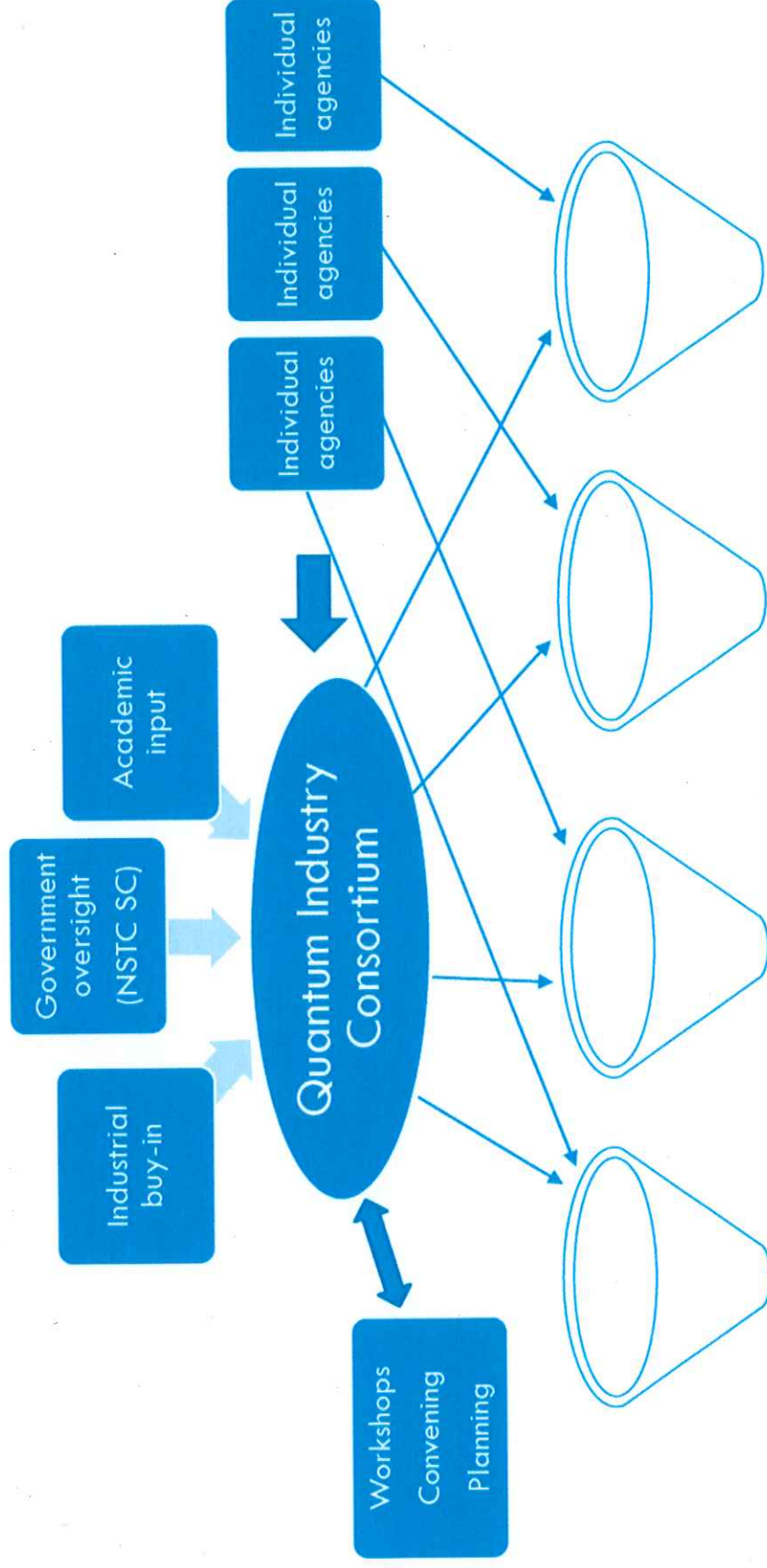
QUANTUM TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTES?



WORKFORCE IMPROVEMENTS?



QUANTUM RESEARCH COORDINATION?



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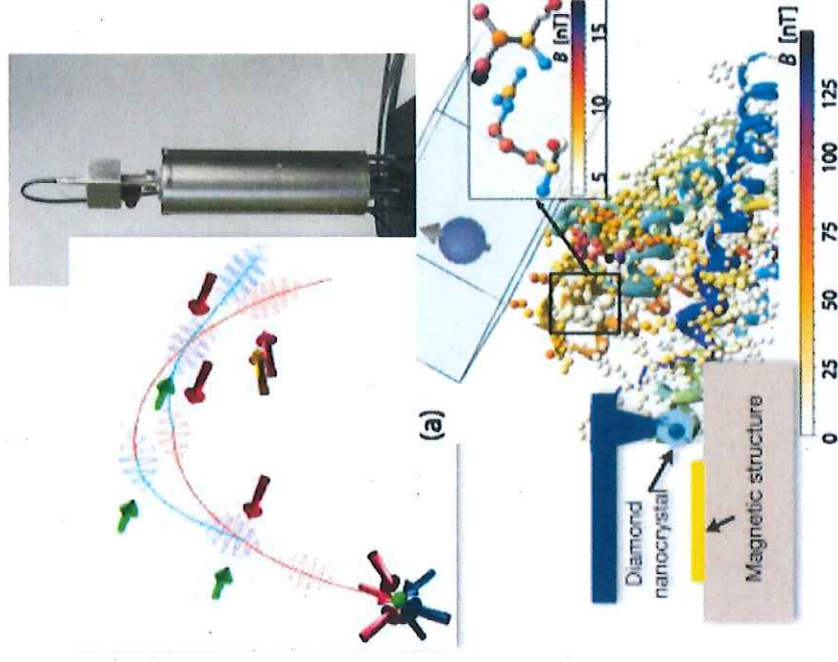
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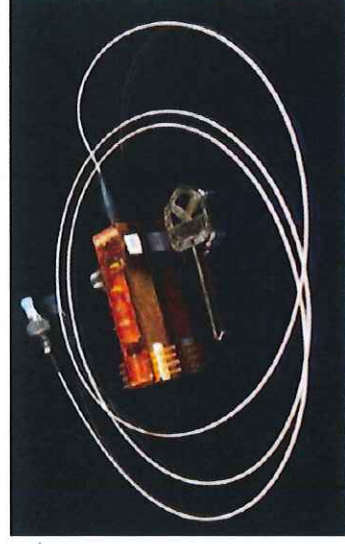
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Quantum-limited sensors



Quantum key
distribution



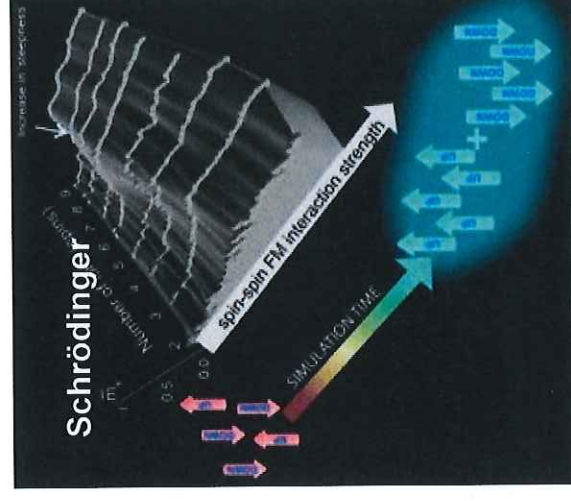
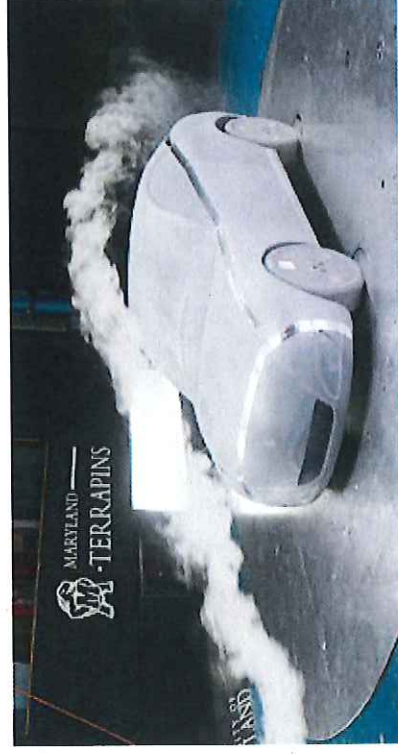
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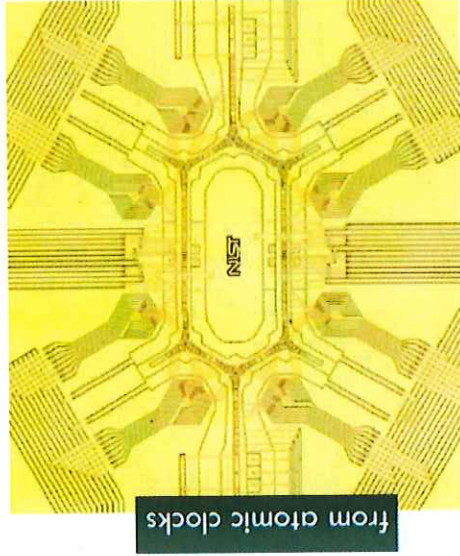
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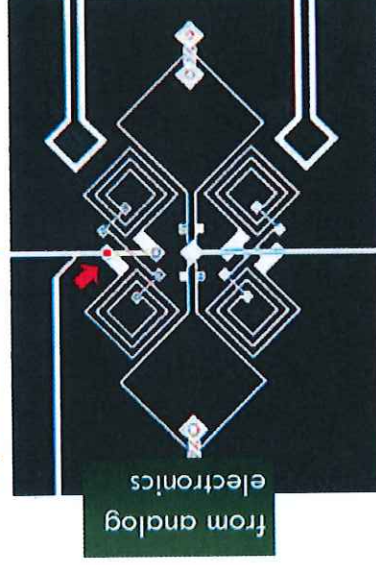
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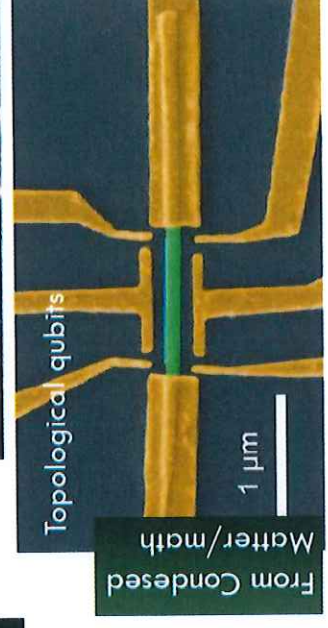
Superconducting qubits



Semiconductor spins



Topological qubits



And more (photonic, impurity, ...)

WHAT DO WE KNOW? WHERE CAN WE GO?

THE FIELD OF DREAMS



OUR STEPS FORWARD

Develop and maintain policies that enable the best and brightest to attack the hardest problems

Engage across boundaries, focusing on building key elements of the scientific and technological base

Provide a foundation for the emergence of a new industry

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